

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office: 115 E. Main Street
 South Richmond: 1000 Hull Street
 Petersburg Bureau: 109 N. Sycamore Street
 Lynchburg Bureau: 115 Eighth Street

BY MAIL One Six Three One
 POSTAGE PAID Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
 Daily with Sunday: \$16.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 .50
 Daily without Sunday: 4.00 1.00 .50
 Sunday edition only: 1.00 .50 .25
 Weekly (Wednesday): 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

One Week.
 Daily with Sunday: 10 cents
 Daily without Sunday: 10 cents
 Sunday only: 5 cents

Entered January 7, 1906, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1911.

"SKIN 'EM ALIVE, BOB!"

The Democrats have been acting so well during the present session of Congress, so much as if they knew "how to behave in company," that we note with much regret the performance of Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas, in connection with the resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the House what steps he has taken toward acquiring embassy sites abroad. It was vau-deville of the cheapest sort, and must have impressed the other members of the Lower House and the onlookers as rather beneath the dignity of that body and thoroughly discredit to the usually capable and thoughtful gentleman from the Eleventh District.

The subject related to sites for American embassies in foreign lands; and upon this peg the speaker hung his diatribe of the representatives of the United States Government in other countries, with especial reference to John Hay Hammond, the President's envoy extraordinary to the recent coronation of King George, and Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. There were also sundry references in the speech to the American wives of English noblemen, and the ceremonies at London were described as "ambassadorial riot and glamour of wealth." It was at about this point in the speech that one of the gentleman's admirers yelled, "Skin 'em alive, Bob!" and "Bob" kept on skinning them after the manner of Esau in the Midway shows of the period, who "cats 'em alive, cats 'em alive, cats 'em alive."

"Such overzealous glamour and show," exclaimed the speaker, by this time worked up into a perfect lather, "indicates a dangerous aspect of the new 'dollar diplomacy.' Can any patriotic American, who contemplates the rising tide of lavish and almost obscene extravagance, with its source springing from the coffers of the over-rich, fail in the perception that it is readily undermining the foundations of every cottage in the republic? We are not quite sure whether it is the 'dollar diplomacy,' the 'rising tide of lavish and almost obscene extravagance,' or the 'perception' which Mr. Henry would direct that is to be most feared by every cottage in the republic; but it is very bad, whichever it is. Particularly to be dreaded as 'the most serious and corrupting aspect of the times' is the tendency of our great millionaires, still professing admiration for our republican institutions to shine in splendor as great noblemen in foreign courts." Worse than that, because these millionaires have endeavored "to pave the way for such royal status." "The world has been amused at the expense of this nation by the so-called system of international marriages, oftentimes secured by purchase in return for high-sounding titles, accidentally held by thin-blooded noblemen." Not half so much amused, "Bob," as it will be by such exhibitions as that made by you in the Congress of the Republic of which we have been accustomed to boast as the greatest government in the world.

"The time has come," said Mr. Henry, "when this humiliating spectacle, that the spectacle that 'Bob' was making of himself, bear in mind should be brought to a close by a decree coming from the hearts and minds of the true American citizen." But that will not be effective; there must be legislation on the subject, laws that will make it a penal offense for any American woman to marry out of her own set, and for any representative of this country to conform to the usages of the foreign courts to which he may be accredited. That would fix it; better "the hearts and minds of the true American citizen," we must meet the conditions described by the over-heated gentleman from Texas by criminal statute. What Congress for except to regulate marriage and prescribe the etiquette for our representatives abroad on such occasions as coronations and the like?

We should not think of comparing Franklin, the Pinckneys and Jay with "Hammond, Reid, Bacon, Kerns and other millionaires now gratifying their taste for splendor at the expense of the republic in which American diplomats were formerly held" or the other way around, if you please, but so long as these millionaires are paying their own freight chiefly there is no reason why objection should be made on account of their extravagance. As matter of fact, Franklin was very much of a dandy, wore silk stockings, knee breeches and silver-buttoned shoes, and we believe at times actually wore a wig of the sort affected by the Royalists of his day; for he was a stickler for the proprieties, and had too much pride in his Americanism to suffer the rest of the diplomats to dress better or look better than he. Then the Pinckneys were gentlemen, and did not lose their sense of decency, be-

cause they represented this country at the courts of Europe. The coat and breeches and stockings and shoes of one of the Pinckneys that were worn before Kings and noblemen (it is the latter for whom grand old "Bob" appears to cherish a special aversion) are in an excellent state of preservation even to this day, and even "Bob" would admit that not even the King himself had any the best of this fine old Southern gentleman in respect of clothes.

We are sorry that "Bob" should have gone off on this tack. It was unbecoming in him, it was disrespectful to the diplomats themselves, it was cheap and it was not even well done. There is too much good stuff in "Bob" for him to be wasting his energy, and the money of the people at the same time, in efforts like this.

WHY THE CONDITION IN THE HOSPITAL OFFER.

We print to-day an excellent statement from Messrs. E. L. Bemiss and Eppa Hunton, Jr., members of the board of trustees of the Charlotte Williams Hospital, setting forth the reasons which impelled the owners of this property to stipulate in their offer of the institution to the City of Richmond the condition that five of the seven members of the Board of Control and Management shall be named by the present corporation. We have made objection to this condition on the ground that ownership should carry with it control. We have not changed the opinions we have expressed on the subject; but it is always well to hear the other side, and Mr. Bemiss and Mr. Hunton have stated it in an admirable way, so clearly and fairly and with such good reason that it is entitled to the most respectful consideration of the members of City Council.

"THE BEST MAN."

There is considerable talk in Alabama just now about the choice of a president for the University of that State. There is a demand among those whom the Montgomery Advertiser charges with "provincial sentiment" for the election of an Alabama man as the head of this institution. There is no objection to Alabama men as such, we believe, but we agree wholly with the Montgomery newspaper that "the best man" should be selected for this position, whatever his place of birth or residence—the tests to be applied being "capacity, character and energy." The Advertiser notes that the University of Virginia went outside of this State to select its first president, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, a native of North Carolina, a teacher and administrator who had acquired a great reputation in other places, and who has contributed, as the Advertiser says, by his management of the trust placed in his hands "to the great glory and prosperity of the University."

Education is not a thing that is to be bounded by community and State laws. The true teacher belongs to the republic of letters and not to a single community or neighborhood, and our Montgomery contemporary is entirely right in insisting that the man best fitted for the administration of the affairs of the University of Alabama should be chosen for that work. In no other way can there be true educational progress.

ISSUING CITY BONDS.

The people of Birmingham, Alabama, have voted authority to the Commissioners of that city to issue \$1,500,000 in 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds for the purpose of taking care of a large floating indebtedness and to put the affairs of the town on a strictly business basis. They were badly managed, apparently, under the old style municipal government, and the people hope that with "no debts and money in the bank" the Commissioners will be able to keep the outfit within the income. There were 5,620 votes for the bond issue and 549 against it, or about 7 to 1.

A bond election was also held at Charlotte, North Carolina, last Tuesday for an issue of \$15,000 to be used in the making of permanent improvements. There were five separate proposals upon which the qualified electors of the community voted, and all of them were approved by majorities ranging from 253 to 441. Of the bonds issued as the result of this election \$350,000 will be used for the improvement of the water supply of the city, \$150,000 for sewer extensions, \$100,000 for school purposes, \$150,000 for the improvement of the streets, and \$50,000 for the purchase of what has been called the city auditorium. All these bonds will not be issued at once, unless needed. The money for the extension of the water works will be expended under the direction of the water board, the money for the schools by the school board, and the executive board of the city in connection with the Board of Aldermen will take care of the remainder.

The city fathers of Richmond have been considering at least two bond propositions recently, neither of which has been determined. The first proposition was the issue of \$1,500,000 to be used for the construction of the new Mayo Bridge, for the purchase of the old Ford Hotel property, which the Council has authorized for the extension of water and lighting facilities in South Richmond, and for probably other necessary purposes. The issue of these bonds would doubtless have been determined upon, but for the order proposing an additional issue of \$1,000,000 for street improvements in Richmond. There is no question that there is room for improvement, but the issue of bonds for the building of the Mayo Bridge, the purchase of the Ford property and for supplying South Richmond with water and lights, which are necessary, and revenue producing, also, should

not be saddled with another issue of bonds for an entirely different purpose.

Very few will deny that the "Free List Bill" in Congress is a good bill, and that it ought to be passed; but there is very general and intelligent objection to the efforts that have been made to tack the Free List to the reciprocity bill. Each of the bond tubes in Richmond should stand on its own bottom. The streets should be improved, there is a great deal of work that could be done with advantage to the public in all the streets, and there are miles of new streets requiring attention; but it would be prudent not to go too fast or too far in this direction just now. The Finance Committee of City Council should be consulted largely in all matters of revenues and expenditures. It would not be judicious to strain the city's credit by taking on more than a reasonable addition to the load the town is already carrying.

TOO MUCH FOR THE COLONEL.

President Taft has returned to Washington from his visit to Indianapolis, not much the worse for wear. Indeed, the newspapers report that, while Archie Butt and the secret service men and the stenographers and other members of the troupe seemed to be all tuckered out, the President himself was as bright and fresh as a May morning when he got back to Washington. Brother Horace complains that the President spoils more clothes in three months than he can buy in three years, but that the President "stands it pretty well."

Mr. Taft made a number of very excellent speeches while he was on the Indianapolis circuit. We have been particularly impressed by his address at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Marion the day before the great celebration at Indianapolis. These speeches very properly touched upon the question of war, or rather upon the question of peace, and in concluding one of his addresses he made a very complete and satisfactory answer to The Colonel's recent foolish speech at the Grant Monument, in New York, in which he declared himself to be for peace, even if he had to fight for it. In Mr. Taft's opinion three of the five wars in which this country has been engaged could have been avoided by arbitration. He is neither a wild enthusiast nor a blind optimist. He believes that while arbitration treaties will not avert every time to prevent armed conflict between nations that arbitration will go a very long way toward securing the peace of the world. The War of 1812 might have been avoided by arbitration. The War with Mexico could have been escaped had the questions involved in that struggle been submitted to an impartial tribunal. The War with Spain would doubtless have been averted if the issues involved had been submitted to the impartial judgment of responsible men, but the point in Mr. Taft's speech that has given so much pleasure to the rhodomontade of The Colonel in these words:

"Objection has been made that an agreement to arbitrate a question of national honor ought not to be entered into, for the reason that when one's honor is at stake, one will never consent to have the question arbitrated, and therefore that to agree to do so in advance is to agree to do something that one will not be willing to do, and that one does not intend to do, and therefore it savors of hypocrisy, and policy. I cannot conceive of any premises of this sort as a self-denying ordinance, as a self-restricting obligation."

That seems to dispose of what The Colonel said. It will not appeal so strongly to the mob, but it will impress all thinking people of the country, and make them rejoice that the man now in the White House is keeping his head while many of those about him are losing theirs.

The effect of Mr. Taft's reasonable and sincere advocacy of the policy of arbitration in the settlement of national disputes is reflected in the letter of Pope Pius X. to Donomedes Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, in which the Holy Father expresses his pleasure that "under the leadership of men enjoying the highest authority with the people, the more judicious members of the community are fervently desirous of maintaining the advantages of international peace." Any effort in the cause of composing differences between nations, of restraining the outbreak of hostilities, of preventing the dangers of war, of removing "even the anxieties of so-called armed peace" is regarded by the Holy Father as most praiseworthy, and upon the peace lovers of the United States and those who are working for the peace of the world among all the nations the Pope calls down the blessings of heaven.

Mr. Taft has done no better work than that which he has devoted to the cause of international arbitration, and he has not glorified his support of this cause by any childish demonstration of his own disposition to fight. The opera bouffe business does not appeal to his better judgment.

MEAN; BUT HAD TO DO IT.

The Commoner having exposed the antipathy of the Houston Post to the initiative, referendum, recall to its subservience to the plutocrats—"The Post, being the servant of special interests, antagonizes, as a rule, the measures that are devised to win for the people justice at the hands of the Post's corporation managers," that is the charge as formulated by The Catalogue—"The Post 'answers back' that this is 'a snarl from The Commoner,' and then tries to explain itself. It says that 'no intelligent man in Texas who is honest believes that The Post is allied directly or remotely with corporate interests; and no honest man who is intelligent believes it. We so

further and assert that Mr. Bryan himself doesn't believe it, nor does the servant who edits his paper while the great Dictator is traversing the country in a Pullman car." It is rather amusing at the snarl of The Commoner, but plits its intolerance. The Commoner "is welcome to its initiative, referendum and recall, its Government ownership of railroads and telegraph and every lam that it can pick from the pockets of the Populist party. But The Post will stand by its Democratic convictions, advocate Democratic policies and oppose Populist heresies to-day, just as it has always opposed them, which is not only The Post's Democratic right, but its Democratic duty."

Sounds well, doesn't it? Will oppose Populist heresies to-day "just as it has always opposed them." That also has a convincing note about it, hasn't it? and would seem to establish the character of The Post. "But, mind you," says The Post in a preceding paragraph, "The Post has supported Bryan three times out of the four last Presidential contests." Mr. Bryan has not changed; he is no more of a Populist now than he was during the three campaigns when he was supported by The Post. His heresies were just as Populist then as they are now. It looks as if the servant who is editing The Commoner while the Dictator is making the rounds ought to be able to hoist The Post with its own petar, and blow it up so high that it will never come down.

HIPS TOO MUCH FOR THE HOBBLE.

A congress of six hundred tailors was held in New York last week. All parts of the United States were represented at this gathering, which concluded its deliberations a week ago to-morrow. The most important work was done by the Committee on Styles, which is said to have met in secret conclave and to have determined many points of vital interest to the women of the country, and incidentally to the men who will be compelled to "come across" once Fashion has promulgated her decrees. The congress has adjourned, as we have noted, but the Committee on Styles is still hard at it devising new ways of spoiling the human form divine. Mercy knows what they will do before they get through, but some hints of their designs have fallen out, from which we gather the following:

The hobble is dead. The skirt of your autumn tailored suit will be from two to two and a quarter yards around. It will clear the ground three inches—not five, as last year. It will be plain—no plaits.

The coat will be longer, covering the hips. It will be tight fitting, but cut in the general style of the semi-fitting garment, with only five seams. It will have a wide, soft collar.

It will be "ravenswing" blue in color, and will be trimmed with Egyptian gold—a sort of uneven brown gold.

In accounting for the early and heartily welcomed demise of the hobble skirt, Mr. James B. Blaine, the President of the Ladies' Tailors' Association, animadverts upon the shape of the American woman in a way that should make him forever persona non grata to that flower of creation, "Paris tailors and dressmakers," he says, "create designs for Continental women, and in Europe there is still a trace of Oriental vulgarity to the feminine ideal."

"Only the Russian woman of the highest class approaches the perfection, the reality of the American woman's figure."

"French women are lighter and less evenly developed than American women. It is possible for them to wear a hobble skirt without looking ridiculous. The American woman cannot do this. She is too well developed. Her hips are too pronounced and her stride is too long and free for the hobbled effect."

"We are going to try to induce our patrons to wear longer skirts. A well developed woman in a school girl skirt is a show."

"A well developed woman in a school girl skirt is a show" for a fact; but we all like to see that sort of show. As for Mr. Blaine's statement that the American woman "is too well developed," we reject it with scorn and proper indignation. It is not so; can't develop her too much, and even if she should look ridiculous in a French woman's gown, he would be a sorry American, indeed, who would laugh at her, or at least who would let her see him laughing at her. As for the statement that "her hips are too pronounced," we reject that also as in duty bound. If her hips are too pronounced, why should she ever be driven to the necessity of reinforcing? That's the question. No, no, no; a thousand times no! she is exactly as she ought to be, if she would only let herself alone.

To the men: Get ready for the changes. They are coming, whether you like it or not. The Committee on Styles will issue its ukase in a few weeks, and there's no use talking.

"I am a college man, connected with a great conservative institution built by a man whose life has not been honorable and creditable," is what Dr. Dodd said in his speech at Norfolk the other day. This "great, conservative institution" is the University of Chicago, and the man to whom reference was made was John D. Rockefeller, who founded this great, conservative institution. His gifts so far to the University have amounted to something like \$5,000,000, or more. It must be a little disappointing to him that he should be so lightly esteemed that one of the teachers in his school should go into a distant State to speak disrespectfully of him, and that without any special object except possibly to advertise his own freedom from contamination from the "tainted money" he is paid for his services as an honest man and a Democrat.

Voice of the People

The Memorial Hospital.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—In editorials of your issues of July 5 and 6 you raise the single objection to the conveyance of the Memorial Hospital to the city that the Charlotte Williams Hospital reserves the right to appoint five members of the board of control and management, who thereafter fill all vacancies occurring in their number. You say that this is ownership by the city without control, a principle of administration which you have observed to be very objectionable in its operation in certain institutions in South Carolina. We do not believe a very close parallel can be drawn between the administration of a charity hospital and other public institutions of a different character. Be that as it may, it is certainly true that every permanent work of charity should be kept free from the possibility of appointment for reasons, or made at the instance of a political party, who cannot measure the fitness of such appointees.

The only purpose in stipulating that the first five members should be appointed by the Charlotte Williams Hospital, and that they thereafter should fill vacancies among themselves, was to keep the hospital out of politics. After the appointment of the first five members the Charlotte Williams Hospital no longer has any control or supervision over the institution. Each of these five members is to be a citizen of Richmond, and when selected it is believed they will give universal satisfaction, and that their names and character will be the best assurance to the hospital that will be conducted in the interest of the sick and suffering. Moreover, the membership on the board of control and management of the Mayor of the city of Richmond and the chairman of the Finance Committee gives the city every possible means of information and supervision of the administration. Finally, the control of appropriations for the hospital gives the city such control of its administration as to fully protect its interests in every respect.

The board of trustees of the Charlotte Williams Hospital are far from desiring to put any burdens upon the city, but do deem it proper, in conjunction with the city representatives, to make such provisions in the management of the hospital as will be changed with each change of city administration, and that it will be conducted as a great charity.

The conditions upon which the Branch baths were presented to the city were that the commissioners who should have the control and management of the baths, and that they should be a self-perpetuating body, and that the baths should be maintained by the city at a sum not exceeding \$500 per annum.

If you, Mr. Editor, had been a resident of Virginia at the time of the Mahone regime it is believed that you would recognize that such an institution would be in much greater danger from political changes than the city of Richmond could possibly be from its not naming a majority of the members of the board of control and management. Every institution in the State, from the University of Virginia down, was at that time in great peril, and one institution was compelled to resist to the point of protecting itself from political appointments to its board of trustees contrary to its rights.

We repeat that the only reason for the control and management of the hospital by trustees constituted in the manner indicated is to keep the hospital out of politics, and this seems to be the best way to accomplish this result. If the same result can be accomplished in any other way we will be glad to consider any plan suggested.

Yours very truly,
 E. L. BEMISS,
 EPPA HUNTON, JR.,
 Of Trustees of Charlotte Williams Hospital,
 Richmond, July 6.

The Senatorial Race in the First District.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—The senatorial fight in the First District seems to be taking on a peculiar phase. When Mr. Glass spoke in Tappan, he said a few weeks ago he seemed to carry things his way. Now many who were prominent in the shouting, since reflecting, seem to find nothing in his speeches but abuse, and they announce their purpose of voting for Senator Swanson. This country looks to-day to be largely for the Junior Senator.

The most curious conditions, however, is this fight of Jones and Glass against McDonald Lee. A prominent citizen put it pretty aptly when he said in Tappan that "Jones and Glass seem to think that they would do nothing in Virginia unless they killed off McDonald Lee." These be serious and queer times. ESSEX.

Daily Queries and Answers

Hot Springs Reservation.

1. Does the United States government own and operate some of the hot springs in Arkansas?
 2. To whom should I write for information?
 R. S.
 1. There is a government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark., and the springs are conducted under the supervision of the government.
 2. Address the National Reservation, Hot Springs, Ark.

War Clinic Collection.

1. To whom should a person write in order to obtain information about the collection of a war claim?
 2. In what year did General Sherman make his march through Louisiana and other Southern states?
 1. To the Congressman from his district.
 2. Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah occurred in November and

December, 1864, and the route was through Georgia to the Nova Scotia man's operations earlier than 1861 did not include Louisiana.

Lumber Papers.
 Please give me the names and addresses of two or three good lumber journals.
 B. H. V.
 The American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.; Lumber Review, Kansas City, Mo.; Southern Lumberman, Nashville, Tenn.; and Lumber Trade Journal, New York.

Trust Funds.

Can money left in trust be seized on a judgment which is held against me?
 H. C. N.
 No. The interest on the trust fund could be attached if you are the beneficiary of the trust, but even that could not be touched if you are merely the trustee.

SCOTCH PEERAGES OUT OF EXISTENCE

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENOY.

THE Scotch peerages have been created by a Viscount of the United Kingdom, in connection with King George's coronation, it is primarily with the object of giving his oldest son, the Master of Ellbank, from political extinction on his Lord Ellbank's death. Indeed, an Irish member friendly to the present government, namely, John O. S. McNellie, introduced some two years ago, without success, a bill designed to remove the disability from which the Master of Ellbank would be suffering on succeeding to his father's honors, had it not been for the viscount just bestowed on the old peer.

The Barony of Ellbank is a Scotch one, and although the peerage has not been elected by their fellow peers of Erin for life, as their representatives in the House of Lords, are allowed to sit for English Scotch and Welsh constituencies in the House of Commons (though debarred from Irish constituencies), no such privilege is accorded to Scotch peers, and the Master of Ellbank is therefore a peer of the right of electing sixteen of their number at the beginning of each new Parliament, to represent them in the House of Lords. Of these sixteen, there are fifty who are also holders of English peerages, or of peerages of the United Kingdom, in virtue of which they have seats in the House of Lords. Of the remaining thirty-six there are sixteen who are representative peers, being twenty who are thus excluded from the House of Commons, and sixteen who are representative peers.

This score of titled unfortunates are, with one exception, all Liberals, and owing to the fact that the Tories and Liberal Unionists have an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, no Liberal peer is ever chosen to represent the Scotch peerage in the House of Lords.

If the Master of Ellbank had therefore a peerage, his father's Scotch honors, as viscount, baron of his line, and as lineal descendant of that Andrew Murray, of Blackberry, who fell at the battle of Marston, would have been virtually excluded from that political life in which he is so deeply interested, through his being barred both by the House of Commons and from the House of Lords. Had not the crown just bestowed upon his father a viscountcy of the United Kingdom, carrying with it a seat in the upper chamber, in addition to his Scotch honors.

The Master of Ellbank is the senior government whip, and also the so-called Patronage Secretary of the Treasury. As the latter, he has the chief voice in the distribution of the patronage of the administration, and virtually makes all the nominations of the rewards, titles and otherwise, for party services. As principal government whip, he is in a good humor, and he is not in any way soured by the duties of a member of a division. In this he is aided by the Junior Lords of the Treasury, who act as assistant whips, and who take upon themselves the duties of telling the members of the House of Commons in divisions. As chief whip, the Master of Ellbank has likewise to see that the rank and file of the members are kept in a good humor, and he is not in any way soured by the duties of a member of a division. In this he is aided by the Junior Lords of the Treasury, who act as assistant whips, and who take upon themselves the duties of telling the members of the House of Commons in divisions. As chief whip, the Master of Ellbank has likewise to see that the rank and file of the members are kept in a good humor, and he is not in any way soured by the duties of a member of a division. In this he is aided by the Junior Lords of the Treasury, who act as assistant whips, and who take upon themselves the duties of telling the members of the House of Commons in divisions.

This first Lord Ellbank had a sister whose phenomenal ugliness is still commemorated in many a Scottish legend and poem. She has come down

through history to us as "Muckle-mouthed Meg," and it is said that her father, Sir Gideon Murray, died in the Session of Scotland, and that owner and master of the now ruined Ellbank Castle, caught a border raider, namely, young Scott of Arden, in the act of stealing his cattle, and gave him the choice of being hanged on the gibbet which formed an indispensable feature of the palatial tower of the castle, or of marrying his daughter. It is said that the raider, after bemoaning the charms of Muckle-mouthed Meg, hesitated so long as to whether it was not preferable to be hanged rather than to become her husband, that it was not until the rope was actually placed about his neck that he, with manifest reluctance, accepted in lieu thereof the matrimonial noose. Strange to relate, the marriage turned out a very happy one indeed, owing to the fact that Muckle-mouthed Meg was a remarkably clever woman, and it is said that she, by her sagacious management of her husband's affairs, secured from this marriage that the Scotts of Polwarth, and incidentally the novelist Sir Walter Scott, are descended.

Lord Ellbank likewise possesses one of the oldest baronetcies of Nova Scotia. It may be remembered that Sir William Alexander obtained a patent from James I. for the possession of the country now known as New Scotland. To obtain funds for the enterprise, he was authorized to create Baronets of Nova Scotia, who were to receive their titles there, but, instead, secured a large acreage of land on Castle Hill, at Edinburgh, the whole of Nova Scotia being considered, by an extraordinary legal fiction, to be situated within the limits of the county of Edinburgh. Later on, General Sir James Murray was the first British Governor of Canada in 1763.

The present Master of Ellbank is a particular favorite of both the King and Queen, and was much liked also by Edward VII. Some he served as an English diplomat, and he has been Under Secretary of State for India, and is married to a daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, of Crinlet, in Scotland, a lineal descendant of that James Murray, of Crinlet, colonel of the first regiment of the British army, and in whose arms General Wolfe died.

Sir Walter Townley, who received a Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of the King's coronation, is an English diplomat, and he has been in this country. He is now British minister at Bucharest. His clever wife, Lady Susan Townley, is a sister of Lord Albemarle, and of the Hon. George Keppel, is generally regarded as having contributed in no small measure to bring about the startlingly sudden recall of her husband, Chief Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, from the post of British ambassador at Washington. To say that the relations between the Townleys and the Durands were strained, when they were together at Washington, was to put it but mildly; and the ambassador and ambassador suffered cruelly through the more than sarcastic tongue and manner of Lady Susan, who is a brilliant writer, and has several books to her credit, notably one about her life at Peking, and another descriptive of Panama and of its canal. The latter book was in the nature of an indiscretion, for it was secured of an indiscretion, for it was learned for the first time that her husband had been dispatched to that part of the world to make a confidential report about the enterprise for his government.

Inasmuch as Lady Susan is a Roman Catholic, it may be just as well to explain that her husband, who is a Protestant, is not connected with the historic Roman Catholic house of Townley; a house that for a thousand years made its home in Lancashire, whereas Sir Walter's family belongs to Cambridgehire, his father, the late Charles Townley, having been Lord Lieutenant of this county, and one of its greatest landowners. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

NOTICE

The National State and City Bank

Have removed to their temporary quarters at

1109 East Main St.